596 Marital customs among the tribesmen seem to indicate that their groupings include both nuclear and extended families. Bunun, Paiwan, and Yami tribes have nuclear families, and each son after marriage establishes his own household.

Aboriginal families are patriarchal, with the exception of those of the Paiwan and Ami tribes. The latter families are perpetuated through the female line; a man marries into the bride's family in both tribes and the newlyweds establish separate households after marriage.

562 428 The position of women in Ami and Paiwan tribes is superior to that of the men. Men have no rights of inheritance and have no say in the management of property in these tribes, although they represent their families at public meetings and in other social contacts. Women are sole heads of the family in matters which concern the family and its relatives. In other tribes, an inheritance is equally divided among the sons or goes to the eldest son who is the heir. When there are no sons in the family in the Bunun tribe, the family line is terminated, and the family property is given to the closest male relative. An interesting aspect of inheritance in the Ami tribe is that the youngest daughter remains at home to inherit the family property as well as to perpetuate the family line.